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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
PRABHAKHER, PRITHAM DAVID	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/632,616	WHITEHORN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Pritham Prabhakher	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 July 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *31 July 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1,3,7,8-9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Shibata et al. (US Patent No.: 7084919B2).

*In regard to **Claim 1**, Shibata et al. disclose a handheld device (Portable device shown in Figure 3), comprising:*

a top portion (Top portion 20, Figure 3);

a bottom portion (Bottom portion 10, Figure 3);

*a hinge being rotational about a first axis (Hinge 31 is rotational about a first axis, **Figures 1-3**), having a first end (First end 33) and a second end oppositely disposed from the first end (Second end 34 is oppositely disposed from the first end 33,*

Figure 3), *and coupling the top portion to the bottom portion (The Hinge 31 couples the top portion 20 to the bottom portion 10,* ***Figures 1-3)****; and*

an image capture device (digital camera) coupled to the first end of the hinge and oriented to capture images aligned with the first and second ends along the first axis of the hinge (First photographic lens 33 with digital camera is coupled to the first end of the hinge 31 and is oriented to capture images aligned with the firs and second ends along the first axis of the hinge, ***Figures 1-3 and Column 9, Lines 47-67 and Column 10, Lines 1 et seq.)****.*

In regard to ***Claim 3****, Shibata et al. disclose the device of claim 1, further comprising*

a lens directed along the first axis of the hinge to capture the images aligned with the first axis through the first and second ends (Lens 33 is directed along the first axis that hinge 31 is on. Images are captured through the first end and the second end 34 that is on the same axis as the first end, ***Figures 1-3 and Column 10, Lines 4-6)****.*

With regard to ***Claim 7****, Shibata et al. disclose the device of claim 1, further comprising: a detachable lens coupled to the image capture device along the first axis (Lens 33 in* ***Figures 1-3)****.*

In regard to ***Claim 8****, Shibata et al. disclose the device of claim 1, further comprising:*

a shutter control coupled to the image capture device (Shutter button 13 is used to capture images taken by the lens 33, ***Column 12, Lines 18-34)****.*

*With regard to **Claim 9**, Shibata et al. disclose the device of claim 1, further comprising:*

*a sub-hinge coupling the top portion to the bottom portion, and rotational about a second axis which is perpendicular to the first axis (Sub hinge 32 couples the top portion 20 to the bottom portion 10 about a second axis (axis that sub hinge 32 is on) that is perpendicular to the first axis (axis that hinge 31 is on), **Figure 3**).*

*Regarding **Claim 11**, Shibata et al. disclose the device of claim 1, wherein the top portion includes:*

*a large screen interface for displaying images captured by the image capture device and other handheld device information (Large screen interface 21, **Figure 3**).*

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shibata et al. (US Patent No.: 7084919B2).

*In regard to **Claim 4**, Shibata et al. do not explicitly disclose that the handheld device is a laptop computer. Official notice is taken saying that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to integrate a laptop computer with the handheld device taught by Shibata et al. because the parts of the handheld device taught are commonly integrated in with the parts of a laptop computer. The functions of the laptop computer would augment the existing functions of the handheld device of Shibata et al., thus expanding the use of the device.*

Claims 2 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shibata et al. (US Patent No.: 7084919B2) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Jung et al. (US Patent No.: 6956616B2).

*In regard to **Claim 2**, Shibata et al. disclose the device of claim 1 with a first end 33 used to capture images and a second end 34 that is on the same axis as the first end its aligned with, **Figures 1-3 of Shibata et al.** However, Shibata et al. do not teach or explicitly disclose that the second end includes an interface to enable users to align the image capture device with images by looking into the first end. Jung et al. disclose a viewfinder (LCD 100) being on the same axis an on an opposite end of a camera unit 600, **Figures 1-3 and Column 3, Lines 3-13 of Jung et al.** It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate an interface on the opposing end of a camera along the same axis so as to enable a user to align an image device by looking into the end that the interface is on, because this adds less*

physiological strain on the user from having to shift focus from the camera to a separate viewing area, ***Column 1, Lines 58-61 of Jung et al.***

Regarding ***Claim 10****, Shibata et al. disclose the device of claim 1 with a first end 33 used to capture images and a second end 34 that is on the same axis as the first end its aligned with,* ***Figures 1-3 of Shibata et al.*** *However, Shibata et al. do not teach or explicitly disclose that the second end includes an interface to enable users to align the image capture device with images by looking into the first end. Jung et al. disclose a viewfinder (LCD 100) being on the same axis an on an opposite end of a camera unit 600,* ***Figures 1-3 and Column 3, Lines 3-13 of Jung et al.*** *It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate an interface on the opposing end of a camera along the same axis so as to enable a user to align an image device by looking into the end that the interface is on, because this adds less physiological strain on the user from having to shift focus from the camera to a separate viewing area,* ***Column 1, Lines 58-61 of Jung et al.***

Although Shibata et al. and Jung et al. disclose the screen interface, coupled to the second end and aligned along the first axis of the hinge, for displaying images captured by the image capture device, the references do not teach that the screen interface is a small screen interface. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate an interface that was small into the teachings of Shibata et al. and Jung et al., because it would have to fit on the hinge of the portable device.

Claims 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shibata et al. (US Patent No.: 7084919B2) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nishino et al. (US Patent No.: 7046287B2)

*Regarding **Claim 5**, Shibata et al. disclose the device of claim 1, wherein the image capture device includes a lens 33, **Figure 3 of Shibata et al.** Shibata et al. also disclose that an image to be taken can be enlarged via the zoom button 11, **Column 11, Lines 22-30**. However, Shibata et al. do not explicitly teach that the lens 33 is an optically adjustable lens. Nishino et al. teach of adjusting the focal point (zoom) of an optical lens system 2, **Column 5, Lines 59-61 of Nishino et al.** It would have been obvious to optically adjust the zoom of a camera because it preserves image quality while enlarging an image.*

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shibata et al. (US Patent No.: 7084919B2) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kotchick et al. (US Pub No.: 20030017856A1)

*In regard to **Claim 6**, Shibata et al. teach of the image capture device (lens 33) along the first axis, **Figures 1-3 of Shibata et al.** However, Shibata et al. do not teach of a lens filter being coupled to the image capture device. Kotchick et al. teach of filters being added in with lenses. It would have been obvious to incorporate filter into the*

image capture device of Shibata et al. because this improves optical performance and functionality, ***Paragraph 0039 of Kotchick et al.***

Claim 12,14,16,17,18 and 20are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shibata et al. (US Patent No.: 7084919B2) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Suso et al. (US Patent No.: 6069648)

In regard to ***Claim 12****, Shibata et al. teach of the device of claim 11, wherein the bottom portion 10 includes input for controlling the handheld device* ***(****See operation keys 17 in* ***Figure 9 of Shibata et al.)****. However, Shibata et al. do not disclose that the input for controlling the handheld device is accepted on a second large screen interface on the bottom portion. Suso et al. teach of a portable device with a digital camera, and a first and second large screen interface* ***(Figures 1-9 of Suso et al.)****. The bottom portion of the portable device in Suso et al. has the second large screen interface through which the hand-held device can be controlled,* ***Figures 8a-8b of Suso et al.*** *It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the second large screen interface of Suso et al. into the teachings of Shibata et al. because this would enable multiple operations to be added to the interface while reducing the size of the unit as a whole.*

With regard to ***Claim 14****, Shibata et al. disclose a method for operating a handheld device, comprising:*

permitting a first large screen interface to rotate about a first hinge axis with respect to a second body (First large screen interface 21 rotates about a first hinge (31) with respect to a second body 10, ***Figure 3)****;*

aligning oppositely disposed ends of the first hinge axis with images to be captured (Opposite ends (33 and 34) of the first hinge (31) axis are aligned with images to be captured, ***Figures 1-3)****;*

capturing the images aligned along the first hinge axis (Digital camera and lens 33 are used to capture images aligned along the first hinge axis, ***Figures 1-3)****; and*

setting a mode in which the device operates in response to an orientation of the first large screen interface to a second body (A mode (state) of the device can be set to operate in response of the orientation of screen 21 to the body 10, ***Figures 3,9,11-12 and Column 10, Line 58 to Column 12, Line 56)****.*

Although Shibata et al. disclose the first large screen interface being able to rotate about a firs hinge axis with respect to a second body, Shibata et al. do not teach that the second body 10 with operation keys 17 is a second large screen interface. Suso et al. teach of a portable device with a digital camera, and a first and second large screen interface ***(Figures 1-9 of Suso et al.)****. The bottom portion of the portable device in Suso et al. has the second large screen interface through which the hand-held device can be controlled,* ***Figures 8a-8b of Suso et al.*** *It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the second large screen interface of Suso et al. into the teachings of Shibata et al. because this would*

enable multiple operations to be added to the interface while reducing the size of the unit as a whole.

*In regard to **Claim 16**, Shibata et al. and Suso et al. disclose the method of claim 14 wherein the setting element includes:*

*displaying information on the first large screen interface in a first portrait orientation, if the first large screen interface (as taught by Shibata et al. above) is not folded onto the second large screen interface (interface in Suso et al.), and there is less than +- 45 degrees of rotation about a second hinge axis, which is perpendicular to the first hinge axis (Display 21 displays images and is on a sub-hinge 32 which is on a second hinge axis that is perpendicular to the first hinge axis, **Figure 9 of Shibata et al.**).*

*With regard to **Claim 17**, Shibata et al. and Suso et al. disclose the method of claim 14, wherein the setting element includes:*

*displaying information on the first large screen interface in a landscape orientation, if the first large screen interface is not folded onto the second large screen interface, and there is more than +- 45 degrees of rotation about a second hinge axis, which is perpendicular to the first hinge axis (Display 21 displays images and is on a sub-hinge 32 which is on a second hinge axis that is perpendicular to the first hinge axis, **Figure 3 of Shibata et al. and Column 10, Lines 58 et seq. to Column 11, Lines 1 et seq.**).*

*In regard to **Claim 18**, Shibata et al. and Suso et al. disclose the method of claim 16 wherein the setting element includes:*

displaying information on the first large screen interface in a second portrait orientation, if the first large screen interface is folded onto the second large screen interface, and the first and second large screen interfaces are facing away from each other, wherein the second portrait orientation is upside-down with respect to the first portrait orientation (Suso et al. shows the first large screen interface being folded onto the second large screen interface with the interfaces facing way from each other. The image on the first large screen interface would be upside down with respect to it's first portrait orientation, ***Figure 5d of Suso et al.)****.*

With regard to ***Claim 20****, Shibata et al. disclose a handheld device, comprising a:*

means for permitting a first large screen interface to rotate about a first hinge axis with respect to a second body (First large screen interface 21 rotates about a first hinge (31) with respect to a second body 10, ***Figure 3)****;*

means for aligning oppositely disposed ends of the first hinge axis with images to be captured (Opposite ends (33 and 34) of the first hinge (31) axis are aligned with images to be captured, ***Figures 1-3)****;*

means for capturing the images aligned along the first hinge axis (Digital camera and lens 33 are used to capture images aligned along the first hinge axis, ***Figures 1-3)****; and*

means for setting a mode in which the device operates in response to an orientation of the first large screen interface to a second body (A mode (state) of the

device can be set to operate in response of the orientation of screen 21 to the body 10, ***Figures 3,9,11-12 and Column 10, Line 58 to Column 12, Line 56)****.*

Although Shibata et al. disclose the first large screen interface being able to rotate about a firs hinge axis with respect to a second body, Shibata et al. do not teach that the second body 10 with operation keys 17 is a second large screen interface. Suso et al. teach of a portable device with a digital camera, and a first and second large screen interface ***(Figures 1-9 of Suso et al.)****. The bottom portion of the portable device in Suso et al. has the second large screen interface through which the hand-held device can be controlled,* ***Figures 8a-8b of Suso et al.*** *It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the second large screen interface of Suso et al. into the teachings of Shibata et al. because this would enable multiple operations to be added to the interface while reducing the size of the unit as a whole.*

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shibata et al. (US Patent No.: 7084919B2) and further in view of Jung et al. (US Patent No.: 6956616B2) and Suso et al. (US Patent No.: 6069648)

In regard to ***Claim 13****, Shibata et al. disclose a personal digital assistant, comprising:*

a top portion (Top portion 20, Figure 3);

a bottom portion (Bottom portion 10, Figure 3);

a hinge being rotational about a first axis (Hinge 31 is rotational about a first axis, ***Figures 1-3)****, having a first end (First end 33) and a second end oppositely disposed from the first end (Second end 34 is oppositely disposed from the first end 33,* ***Figure 3)****, and coupling the top portion to the bottom portion (The Hinge 31 couples the top portion 20 to the bottom portion 10,* ***Figures 1-3)****;*

an image capture device (digital camera) coupled to the first end of the hinge and oriented to capture images aligned with the first and second ends along the first axis of the hinge (First photographic lens 33 with digital camera is coupled to the first end of the hinge 31 and is oriented to capture images aligned with the firs and second ends along the first axis of the hinge, ***Figures 1-3 and Column 9, Lines 47-67 and Column 10, Lines 1 et seq.)****;*

a sub-hinge coupling the top portion to the bottom portion, and rotational about a second axis which is perpendicular to the first axis (Sub hinge 32 couples the top portion 20 to the bottom portion 10 about a second axis (axis that sub hinge 32 is on) that is perpendicular to the first axis (axis that hinge 31 is on), ***Figure 3)****;*

a first large screen interface for displaying images captured by the image capture device and other digital assistant information (Large screen interface 21, ***Figure 3).***

Shibata et al. do not teach or explicitly disclose that the second end includes an interface to enable users to align the image capture device with images by looking into the first end. Jung et al. disclose a viewfinder (LCD 100) being on the same axis an on

an opposite end of a camera unit 600, ***Figures 1-3 and Column 3, Lines 3-13 of Jung et al.*** *It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate an interface on the opposing end of a camera along the same axis so as to enable a user to align an image device by looking into the end that the interface is on, because this adds less physiological strain on the user from having to shift focus from the camera to a separate viewing area,* ***Column 1, Lines 58-61 of Jung et al.***

Although Shibata et al. and Jung et al. disclose the screen interface, coupled to the second end and aligned along the first axis of the hinge, for displaying images captured by the image capture device, the references do not teach that the screen interface is a small screen interface. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate an interface that was small into the teachings of Shibata et al. and Jung et al., because it would have to fit on the hinge of the portable device.

Shibata et al. and Jung et al. teach of the device of claim 11, wherein the bottom portion 10 includes input for controlling the handheld device ***(****See operation keys 17 in* ***Figure 9 of Shibata et al.)****. However, Shibata et al. and Jung et al. do not disclose that the input for controlling the handheld device is accepted on a second large screen interface on the bottom portion. Suso et al. teach of a portable device with a digital camera, and a first and second large screen interface* ***(Figures 1-9 of Suso et al.)****. The bottom portion of the portable device in Suso et al. has the second large screen interface through which the hand-held device can be controlled,* ***Figures 8a-8b of Suso***

et al. *It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the second large screen interface of Suso et al. into the teachings of Shibata et al. and Jung et al. because this would enable multiple operations to be added to the interface while reducing the size of the unit as a whole.*

Claims 15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shibata et al. (US Patent No.: 7084919B2) and Suso et al. (US Patent No.: 6069648) as applied to claim 14 above and further in view of Jung et al. (US Patent No.: 6956616B2)

Regarding ***Claim 15****, Shibata et al. in combination with Suso et al. disclose the method of claim 14 wherein the setting element includes a first large screen interface (21 in Figure 3) folded onto a second body (body 10 in Figure 3) and the top large screen interface and bottom large body are facing each other (Figure 10 in Shibata et al.). However, Shibata et al. do not disclose that the input for controlling the handheld device is accepted on a second large screen interface on the bottom portion. Suso et al. teach of a portable device with a digital camera, and a first and second large screen interface* ***(Figures 1-9 of Suso et al.)****. The bottom portion of the portable device in Suso et al. has the second large screen interface through which the hand-held device can be controlled,* ***Figures 8a-8b of Suso et al.*** *It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the second large screen interface of Suso et al. into the teachings of Shibata et al. because this would*

enable multiple operations to be added to the interface while reducing the size of the unit as a whole.

Shibata et al. and Suso et al. do not teach or explicitly disclose that the second end includes an interface to enable users to align the image capture device with images by looking into the first end. Jung et al. disclose a viewfinder (LCD 100) being on the same axis an on an opposite end of a camera unit 600, ***Figures 1-3 and Column 3, Lines 3-13 of Jung et al.*** *It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate an interface on the opposing end of a camera along the same axis so as to enable a user to align an image device by looking into the end that the interface is on, because this adds less physiological strain on the user from having to shift focus from the camera to a separate viewing area,* ***Column 1, Lines 58-61 of Jung et al.***

Although Shibata et al. Suso et al. and Jung et al. disclose the screen interface, coupled to the second end and aligned along the first axis of the hinge, for displaying images captured by the image capture device, the references do not teach that the screen interface is a small screen interface. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate an interface that was small into the teachings of Shibata et al. Suso et al. and Jung et al., because it would have to fit on the hinge of the portable device.

Also it would have further been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to continue displaying image information on the small screen

interface when the two large screen interfaces are facing each other so that the user can view what the camera is capturing.

In regard to ***Claim 19****, Shibata et al. and Suso et al. disclose the method of claim 14 wherein the setting element includes:*

displaying information on a large screen interface if the first large screen interface is folded onto the second large screen interface and the first and second large screen interfaces are facing away from each other (Suso et al. shows the first large screen interface being folded onto the second large screen interface with the interfaces facing way from each other. The image on the first large screen interface would be upside down with respect to it's first portrait orientation, ***Figure 5d of Suso et al.)****.*

However, Shibata et al. and Suso et al. do not teach of displaying information on a small screen interface as well. Jung et al. disclose a viewfinder (LCD 100) being on the same axis an on an opposite end of a camera unit 600, ***Figures 1-3 and Column 3, Lines 3-13 of Jung et al.*** *It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate an interface on the opposing end of a camera along the same axis so as to enable a user to align an image device by looking into the end that the interface is on, because this adds less physiological strain on the user from having to shift focus from the camera to a separate viewing area,* ***Column 1, Lines 58-61 of Jung et al.***

Although Shibata et al. Suso et al. and Jung et al. disclose the screen interface, coupled to the second end and aligned along the first axis of the hinge, for displaying

images captured by the image capture device, the references do not teach that the screen interface is a small screen interface. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate an interface that was small into the teachings of Shibata et al. Suso et al. and Jung et al., because it would have to fit on the hinge of the portable device.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pritham Prabhakher whose telephone number is 571-270-1128. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30-5:00) Alt Friday's Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Ometz can be reached on (571)272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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DAVID OMETZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER